

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES
AND ITS POSSESSIONS

Volume XII—Number 3

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department
of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XII

October 1941

Number 3

SUMMARY

Crime Trends, January-September, 1940-41.

All crimes against the person increased and property crimes except auto theft decreased during the first 9 months of 1941 as compared with the same period of last year. Murders increased 7.9 percent and negligent manslaughters went up 15 percent. Offenses of rape increased 7.2 percent; and other felonious assaults, 5.5 percent.

Although auto thefts showed a 6.6 percent increase, robberies, burglaries, and larcenies decreased 7.7 percent, 6.1 percent, and 1 percent, respectively.

Distribution of Crimes, 1941.

Generally more crimes per unit of population occur in the larger cities; however, the murder and aggravated assault rates are highest in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000.

Fifty-nine and three-tenths percent of the crimes reported during January-September 1941, were larcenies. Twenty-one and three-tenths percent of all the crimes were burglaries, more than half of which involved stores, warehouses, office buildings, or other nonresidence structures. Eleven and eight-tenths percent of the reported crimes were auto thefts; 3.1 percent were robberies; and the remaining 4.5 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, and aggravated assaults.

Persons Arrested, 1941.

Of the 479,701 fingerprint arrest records received during the first 9 months of this year, 44,347 represented women. Although this 15 percent increase is probably due in part to an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to forward the fingerprints of arrested women to the F B I, the figures show that arrests of women for auto theft, driving while intoxicated, and disorderly conduct increased 24.3, 28.3, and 31.3 percent, respectively. Females charged with embezzlement and fraud decreased 11.6 percent and those arrested for narcotic violations declined 35.4 percent.

Age 19 again predominated in the frequency of arrests during January–September 1941. Youths under 21, according to the records received, commit 32.4 percent of the robberies, 33.2 percent of the larcenies, 46.7 percent of the burglaries, and 56.8 percent of the auto thefts in the United States.

Of the 479,701 persons arrested and fingerprinted during the first 3 quarters of the year 1940, 165,086 had previously been convicted of 511,187 crimes.

Persons Arrested 1940, Cities Over 25,000 in Population.

This issue of the bulletin contains a table showing the number of persons arrested for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft during 1940 in individual cities with population of 25,000 or more.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (a) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (b) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities, and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Offenses committed by juveniles are included in the same manner as those known to have been committed by adults, regardless of the prosecutive action. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

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EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the following table there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first 9 months of 1941. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,022	94.9	62,715,897	61,782,663	98.5
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	106	99.1	7,343,917	7,264,719	98.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	209	98.1	7,417,063	7,258,022	97.9
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	615	92.5	9,966,898	9,271,933	93.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,927 cities, villages, and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,731,037. The cities and villages included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated in the following tabulation. These figures were compiled for the first 9 months of 1932-41.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,546	52,802,362	1937	2,358	65,811,861
1933	1,638	62,041,342	1938	2,617	67,262,788
1934	1,727	62,391,056	1939	2,662	67,735,765
1935	2,050	64,012,959	1940	2,668	67,911,590
1936	2,271	65,319,548	1941	2,949	71,513,700

The additional 281 cities shown in the foregoing comparison for the first 9 months of 1941 as compared with the corresponding period of 1940 account in part for the increase of 3,602,110 in the total population. The total population of the cities represented for the years prior to 1941 is based on the 1930 decennial census, with the exception that the 1933 estimates of the Bureau of the Census were used for cities over 10,000 in population while the 1940 decennial census figures were used in considering the total number of inhabitants in the 2,949 cities set forth above.

A total of 4,815 law-enforcement agencies contributed one or more crime reports during the first 9 months of 1941. This includes 2,949 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,844 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

As a general rule, the highest crime rates are found in the larger cities. The murder and aggravated assault rates, however, for cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000 were higher than the corresponding rates for the cities over 100,000, and similar exceptions are noted for offenses of manslaughter by negligence and rape.

Table 59 shows the number of offenses and the rate per 100,000 as reported by 2,109 cities representing a combined population of 64,267,531. The data are presented for six groups of cities divided according to size. This table can be of use in comparing local crime rates with national averages.

More than half (59.3 percent) of the offenses shown in table 59 were larcenies. Burglaries constitute 21.3 percent of the total; auto thefts, 11.8 percent; and robberies, 3.1 percent. The remaining 4.5 percent were criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

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TABLE 59.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1941; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known.....	1,328	¹ 891	2,649	14,652	11,699	² 57,170	³ 153,310	46,405
Rate per 100,000.....	4.44	3.14	8.86	49.0	39.1	278.8	747.6	155.2
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known.....	418	306	448	2,659	3,488	23,159	59,688	12,378
Rate per 100,000.....	5.36	3.93	5.75	34.1	44.8	297.2	766.0	158.8
GROUP III								
90 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,241,303:								
Number of offenses known.....	336	261	418	1,779	3,209	15,818	47,435	8,624
Rate per 100,000.....	5.38	3.22	6.70	28.5	51.4	253.4	760.0	138.2
GROUP IV								
173 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,044,081:								
Number of offenses known.....	207	135	260	1,350	1,846	13,566	43,380	7,661
Rate per 100,000.....	3.42	2.23	4.30	22.3	30.5	224.5	717.7	126.8
GROUP V								
505 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,676,296:								
Number of offenses known.....	214	128	441	1,256	1,980	14,276	43,803	7,299
Rate per 100,000.....	2.79	1.67	5.74	16.4	25.8	186.0	570.6	95.1
GROUP VI								
1,230 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,619,035:								
Number of offenses known.....	206	132	394	1,021	1,487	10,468	26,541	4,752
Rate per 100,000.....	3.11	1.99	5.95	15.4	22.5	158.1	401.0	71.8
Total 2,108 cities; total population, 64,267,531:								
Number of offenses known.....	2,769	¹ 1,793	4,610	22,717	23,709	² 134,457	³ 374,157	87,119
Rate per 100,000.....	4.22	2.86	7.17	35.3	36.9	245.0	681.8	135.6

¹ The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,389,889; groups I-VI, 2,108 cities, total population, 62,763,254.² The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I-VI, 2,107 cities, total population, 54,881,202.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1940-41.

All crimes against the person showed increases during the first 9 months of this year when compared with the same period of 1940. The same was true of auto thefts.

Most pronounced was the increase in offenses of manslaughter by negligence, which mounted 15 percent. The monthly crime reports received show for negligent homicide that although each quarter of 1941 was higher than the corresponding quarter of 1940 there was a general downward trend during the first half of both years. This trend continued during the third quarter of 1940 but reversed in the third quarter of 1941, causing a somewhat unusual increase during this 3-month period over July-September of 1940. A similar variation occurred in the number of auto thefts reported during the two 9-month periods. The number of auto thefts reported during January-September of 1941 was 6.6 percent greater than the number reported during the same period of last year.

Crimes of rape and murder increased 7.2 percent and 7.9 percent, respectively, this year. Aggravated assaults showed seasonal increases during the second and third quarters of both 1940 and 1941; however, the seasonal rise was more pronounced this year, resulting in a 5.5 percent increase for the first 9 months over 1940.

With the exception of auto thefts, property crimes decreased as follows: Robbery, 7.7 percent; burglary, 6.1 percent; and larceny, 1 percent.

The figures for the first 9 months of 1940 and 1941 reported by 345 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants, representing a combined population of 49,010,650 are presented in table 60. The cities are divided into four groups according to size. The annual crime trends presented in the preceding paragraphs referred to the tabulation representing all cities over 25,000 treated as a single group. When the cities are divided into four groups according to size, the crime figures reflect annual variations in several of the groups which differ from those previously described. To illustrate, although the general murder trend was up, the figures for cities over 250,000 showed a slight decrease. Similarly, offenses of manslaughter by negligence and rape showed decreases in cities with population from 25,000 to 50,000, whereas the trend for all cities over 50,000 was to the contrary. Robberies in cities between 50,000 and 100,000, in contrast to the general downward trend, remained substantially the same in both 1940 and 1941. Although larcenies decreased in the cities over 100,000, these offenses showed increases in the cities with population less than 100,000.

ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE

345 CITIES-TOTAL POPULATION 49,010,850

JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940-41



FIGURE 16.

TABLE 60.—Annual trends, offenses known to the police, cities over 25,000 in population, January to September, inclusive, 1940-41

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,222,507:								
January to March 1940.....	372	¹ 186	786	5,882	3,139	² 20,391	² 48,475	14,590
January to March 1941.....	397	¹ 206	857	5,508	3,095	² 19,508	² 49,882	15,170
April to June 1940.....	470	¹ 162	827	4,967	3,856	² 18,952	² 51,507	13,841
April to June 1941.....	431	¹ 187	847	4,287	3,961	² 17,126	² 49,857	14,180
July to September 1940.....	486	¹ 153	836	4,738	4,010	² 18,807	² 53,926	13,993
July to September 1941.....	481	¹ 208	908	4,448	4,371	² 17,884	² 51,374	15,429
January to September 1940.....	1,328	¹ 501	2,449	15,587	11,005	² 58,150	² 153,908	42,424
January to September 1941.....	1,300	¹ 601	2,612	14,243	11,427	² 54,518	² 151,113	44,788
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
January to March 1940.....	111	106	123	1,183	887	8,134	19,993	4,024
January to March 1941.....	130	106	121	1,015	987	8,176	19,587	4,106
April to June 1940.....	118	84	140	927	1,016	7,987	20,280	4,002
April to June 1941.....	127	83	166	772	1,147	7,301	19,833	4,001
July to September 1940.....	140	72	152	834	1,212	8,233	20,900	3,748
July to September 1941.....	161	117	161	872	1,354	7,682	20,268	4,271
January to September 1940.....	309	262	415	2,944	3,115	24,354	61,173	11,774
January to September 1941.....	418	306	448	2,659	3,488	23,159	59,688	12,378
GROUP III								
88 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,129,549:								
January to March 1940.....	65	62	85	593	856	5,756	14,675	2,604
January to March 1941.....	115	80	126	670	909	5,391	14,969	2,726
April to June 1940.....	73	68	124	550	1,101	5,519	15,656	2,553
April to June 1941.....	101	67	131	519	1,103	4,968	15,389	2,736
July to September 1940.....	117	44	128	585	1,121	5,499	15,624	2,401
July to September 1941.....	115	47	157	542	1,182	5,066	16,082	2,958
January to September 1940.....	255	174	337	1,728	3,078	16,774	45,955	7,558
January to September 1941.....	331	194	414	1,731	3,194	15,445	46,440	8,420
GROUP IV								
167 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,865,944:								
January to March 1940.....	45	56	84	476	485	4,486	12,731	2,335
January to March 1941.....	69	46	71	447	488	4,331	13,040	2,402
April to June 1940.....	57	41	77	334	536	4,485	14,186	2,189
April to June 1941.....	80	49	75	382	622	4,261	14,278	2,436
July to September 1940.....	40	39	116	457	614	4,927	14,347	2,138
July to September 1941.....	52	38	109	414	652	4,511	14,662	2,477
January to September 1940.....	142	136	277	1,267	1,635	13,898	41,264	6,662
January to September 1941.....	201	133	255	1,243	1,762	13,103	41,980	7,311
GROUPS I-IV								
345 cities; total population, 49,010,650:								
January to March 1940.....	593	¹ 410	1,078	8,134	5,367	² 38,767	² 95,874	23,553
January to March 1941.....	711	¹ 438	1,175	7,640	5,479	² 37,406	² 97,478	24,404
April to June 1940.....	718	¹ 355	1,168	6,778	6,509	² 36,943	² 101,629	22,585
April to June 1941.....	739	¹ 386	1,219	5,960	6,833	² 33,674	² 99,357	23,362
July to September 1940.....	783	¹ 308	1,232	6,614	6,957	² 37,466	² 104,797	22,280
July to September 1941.....	809	¹ 410	1,335	6,276	7,559	² 35,145	² 102,386	25,135
January to September 1940.....	2,094	¹ 1,073	3,478	21,526	18,833	² 113,176	² 302,300	68,418
January to September 1941.....	2,259	¹ 1,234	3,729	19,876	19,871	² 106,225	² 299,221	72,901

¹ The number of offenses of manslaughter is based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 29,222,507; groups I-IV, 345 cities, total population, 49,010,650.² The number of offenses of burglary and larceny—theft is based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 19,836,178; groups I-IV, 343 cities, total population, 39,624,321.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

As an aid to persons making studies of crime conditions in individual communities the crime rates (number of offenses committed per 100,000 inhabitants) presented in table 59 as national averages have been subdivided to show the information for individual geographic divisions. The crime rates for cities grouped not only according to size but also by location are presented in table 62.

A list of some of the factors affecting the extent of crime in a community may be found in the comments immediately preceding table 63. Differences in the crime rates throughout the country are only to be expected, inasmuch as crime is affected by many factors which vary greatly in force and extent among the different sections of the country. The illustrations on pages 139, 141, and 145 graphically present for offenses of robbery, burglary, and auto theft the variation in the frequency of crime phenomena among the nine geographic divisions.

In table 61 there is listed the number of police departments whose reports were used in preparing the rates for each of the subgroups in tables 59 and 62.

TABLE 61.—Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1941

[Population figures based on 1940 decennial census]

Division	Population						Total
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 167 cities; total population, 5,440,701	2	10	11	24	63	57	167
Middle Atlantic: 495 cities; total population, 18,684,504	6	11	18	31	119	310	495
East North Central: 525 cities; total population, 16,008,272	8	10	19	53	111	324	525
West North Central: 254 cities; total population, 5,251,308	4	5	7	11	57	170	254
South Atlantic: 189 cities; total population, 5,584,735	3	7	16	17	42	104	189
East South Central: 73 cities; total population, 2,200,350	3	3	4	5	17	41	73
West South Central: 127 cities; total population, 3,622,005	4	3	6	10	34	70	127
Mountain: 92 cities; total population, 1,448,232	1	1	2	7	20	61	92
Pacific: 187 cities; total population, 6,027,424	5	5	7	15	42	113	187
Total: 2,109 cities; total population, 64,267,531	36	55	90	173	505	1,250	2,109

¹ Includes report of District of Columbia.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

New England:
Connecticut.
Maine.
Massachusetts.
New Hampshire.
Rhode Island.
Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
New Jersey.
New York.
Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
Illinois.
Indiana.
Michigan.
Ohio.
Wisconsin.

West North Central:
Iowa.
Kansas.
Minnesota.
Missouri.
Nebraska.
North Dakota.
South Dakota.

South Atlantic:
Delaware.
District of Columbia.
Florida.
Georgia.
Maryland.
North Carolina.
South Carolina.
Virginia.
West Virginia.

East South Central:
Alabama.
Kentucky.
Mississippi.
Tennessee.

West South Central:
Arkansas.
Louisiana.
Oklahoma.
Texas.

Mountain:
Arizona.
Colorado.
Idaho.
Montana.
Nevada.
New Mexico.
Utah.
Wyoming.

Pacific:
California.
Oregon.
Washington.

ROBBERY

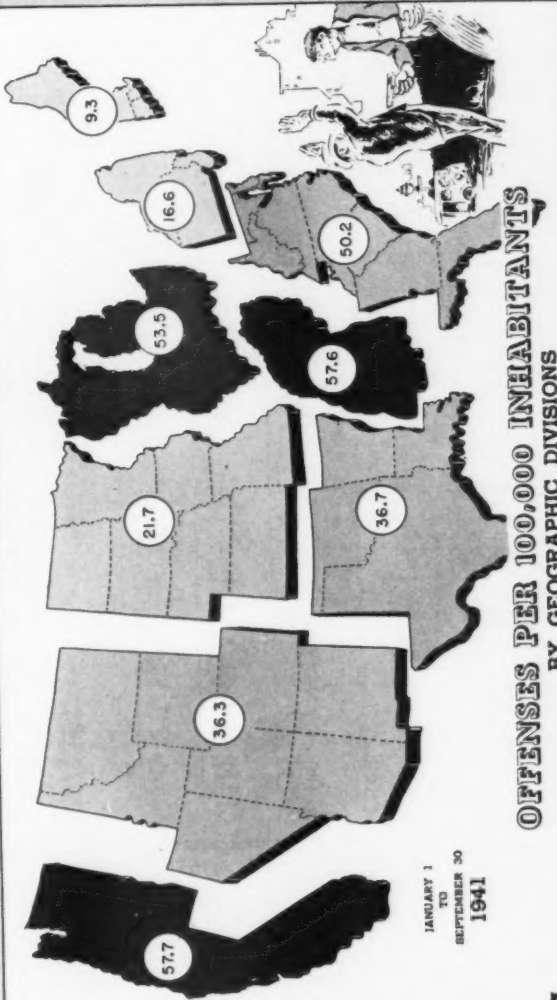


FIGURE 17.

TABLE 62.—Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to September, inclusive, 1941, by geographic divisions and population groups
[Based on 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I.....	1.17	17.8	13.2	108.2	248.3	265.5
Group II.....	1.18	10.5	10.2	290.8	555.2	150.9
Group III.....	.85	8.3	6.7	204.6	471.4	108.9
Group IV.....	1.49	6.8	4.1	189.4	451.4	85.9
Group V.....	.81	3.7	5.0	139.4	317.5	52.4
Group VI.....	2.18	4.9	5.2	143.3	277.1	42.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	1.18	9.3	8.0	189.5	405.9	130.4
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I.....	2.84	19.6	29.6	¹ 229.3	¹ 361.9	122.3
Group II.....	1.25	13.3	25.4	174.4	356.8	121.8
Group III.....	2.17	17.7	24.6	172.4	417.0	110.7
Group IV.....	.93	10.3	19.5	159.6	376.9	84.6
Group V.....	1.31	10.5	15.3	142.5	330.7	73.7
Group VI.....	.99	8.9	8.6	102.2	232.9	49.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.25	16.6	25.1	² 165.1	² 341.6	108.1
East North Central:						
Group I.....	4.45	83.0	35.0	238.6	673.9	106.5
Group II.....	3.84	39.6	36.5	260.4	809.5	159.8
Group III.....	2.65	28.2	28.4	222.1	695.8	130.8
Group IV.....	1.80	21.2	12.0	203.1	648.4	121.5
Group V.....	1.31	22.1	10.9	182.7	548.9	92.9
Group VI.....	1.40	15.4	7.0	151.7	307.4	63.6
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.27	53.5	26.4	219.9	632.8	109.2
West North Central:						
Group I.....	4.26	32.5	25.9	230.3	628.7	99.1
Group II.....	3.19	23.9	19.0	218.0	617.3	102.8
Group III.....	1.45	13.3	7.0	216.4	800.6	151.3
Group IV.....	1.63	19.0	4.1	198.2	733.0	132.8
Group V.....	1.44	11.9	11.0	163.8	696.1	95.1
Group VI.....	1.06	10.1	5.2	133.5	336.1	60.0
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.70	21.7	16.0	198.5	613.6	99.8
South Atlantic: ¹						
Group I.....	10.19	50.9	71.4	285.4	825.5	275.2
Group II.....	15.43	69.5	112.4	441.6	1,141.6	199.0
Group III.....	15.52	49.0	150.3	316.8	1,023.3	160.8
Group IV.....	13.72	50.5	149.9	327.4	1,017.5	173.3
Group V.....	11.76	22.2	144.7	227.6	675.6	101.0
Group VI.....	7.88	24.6	110.3	225.2	467.8	87.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	12.46	50.2	115.1	311.9	890.2	193.0
East South Central:						
Group I.....	11.82	89.5	181.6	438.0	840.7	179.4
Group II.....	24.07	45.4	153.5	369.2	822.3	209.8
Group III.....	14.24	42.0	107.5	363.8	729.7	129.9
Group IV.....	6.96	33.0	107.8	291.0	840.6	148.4
Group V.....	12.86	24.5	58.7	215.3	608.7	83.6
Group VI.....	21.30	27.9	128.3	149.6	262.2	70.0
Total, groups I-VI.....	15.04	57.6	142.1	351.4	741.3	154.9
West South Central:						
Group I.....	11.91	35.0	70.5	349.5	1,027.2	146.5
Group II.....	6.68	57.4	76.5	344.4	1,108.9	110.4
Group III.....	8.19	41.9	92.6	376.1	1,074.4	163.1
Group IV.....	8.50	39.0	60.7	249.4	1,014.2	136.0
Group V.....	6.20	24.6	48.8	269.5	698.1	85.4
Group VI.....	11.80	22.8	34.3	177.5	438.7	67.3
Total, groups I-VI.....	9.55	36.7	66.3	319.2	944.7	125.5
Mountain:						
Group I.....	1.55	57.7	14.9	326.9	999.3	127.5
Group II.....	.67	32.7	12.7	346.2	1,155.8	161.4
Group III.....	10.21	63.8	23.0	335.1	1,180.5	194.8
Group IV.....	3.66	27.2	14.6	295.7	1,376.3	240.0
Group V.....	1.74	19.5	9.0	281.9	1,338.9	143.7
Group VI.....	3.69	28.3	30.5	227.3	770.5	98.4
Total, groups I-VI.....	3.04	36.3	17.6	293.0	1,110.3	152.3
Pacific:						
Group I.....	2.89	80.6	30.6	413.5	1,196.9	328.8
Group II.....	2.13	47.1	18.4	396.0	1,113.2	253.9
Group III.....	2.26	34.5	10.5	336.5	1,332.9	185.5
Group IV.....	2.66	31.5	9.2	331.1	1,256.7	181.0
Group V.....	.85	28.4	6.9	269.7	1,044.5	225.7
Group VI.....	1.25	22.9	16.4	262.0	1,018.2	159.7
Total, groups I-VI.....	2.36	57.7	22.0	368.3	1,169.0	268.4

¹ The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 4 cities.

² The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 493 cities.

³ Includes the District of Columbia.

BURGLARY

BREAKING OR ENTERING

BURGLARY

BREAKING OR ENTERING

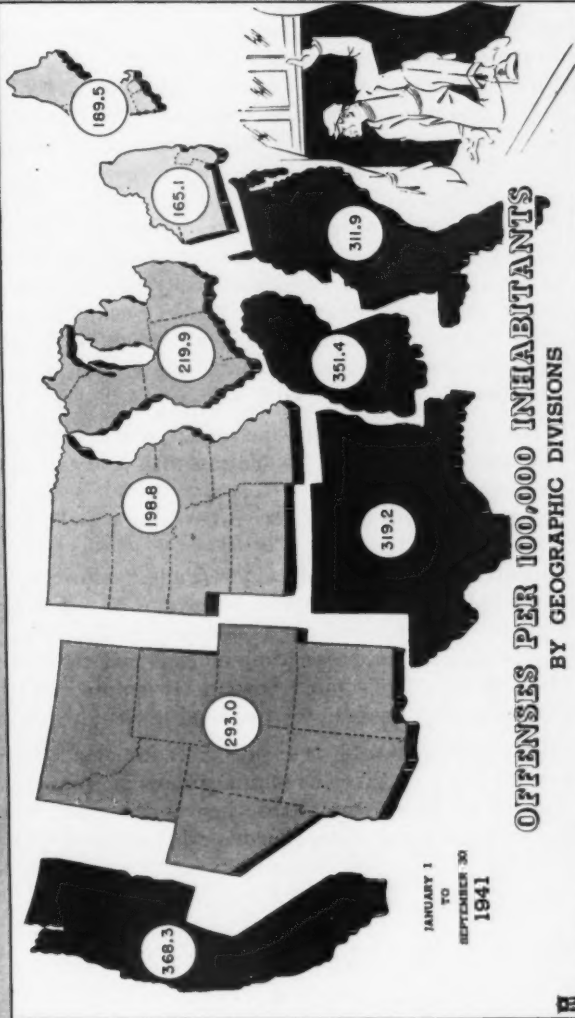


FIGURE 18.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses committed during the period of July-September 1941, is shown in table 63. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 59 and 62 of this publication. In order to determine whether crime has increased or decreased in individual communities reference should be made to tables in prior issues of the bulletin showing offenses committed in individual cities.

Caution must be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The number of crimes committed in a community is a reflection against the entire community and not essentially chargeable to the police. The following factors contribute to the extent of crime in a community.

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.
The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

In comparing crime rates it is always more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

TABLE

Akron,
Albany
Atlanta
Baltim
BirmBoston
Bridge
Buffalo
Cambr
CamdeCanton
Charlo
Chatta
Chicag
CincinCleve
Colum
Dallas
Dayto
DenveDes M
Detroi
Duluth
Elizab
Erie, IFall R
Flint,
Fort V
Fort V
Gary,Grand
Hartfo
Honol
Houst
IndianJackso
Jersey
Kansa
Kansa
KnoxLong
Los A
Louis
Lowel
MemMiam
Milw
Minn
Nash
NewaNew
New
New
NorfoOakla
Okla
Oma
Pater
Peori

So

TABLE 63.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burg- lary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Akron, Ohio.....	3	35	37	204	75	509	94
Albany, N. Y.....	1		11	39	18	115	32
Atlanta, Ga.....	34	77	103	559	144	1,040	325
Baltimore, Md.....	20	108	295	574	200	1,548	807
Birmingham, Ala.....	21	54	168	371	80	474	148
Boston, Mass.....	1	49	38	200	155	474	869
Bridgeport, Conn.....	3	4	1	109	71	436	90
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	14	53	94	69	441	138
Cambridge, Mass.....		4	3	70	14	129	69
Camden, N. J.....	1	16	18	37	22	84	83
Canton, Ohio.....	2	17	14	109	29	264	65
Charlotte, N. C.....	6	17	102	96	40	318	64
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	10	24	45	176	23	301	89
Chicago, Ill.....	66	1,025	463	2,578	1,088	3,328	816
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	16	124	81	596	180	1,256	201
Cleveland, Ohio.....	15	115	27	357	76	2,580	148
Columbus, Ohio.....	7	66	24	468	133	725	154
Dallas, Tex.....	27	37	107	446	34	1,563	128
Dayton, Ohio.....	4	22	23	97	26	537	115
Denver, Colo.....	3	59	19	407	92	1,003	174
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1	7	10	141	14	310	73
Detroit, Mich.....	19	623	461	1,557	369	6,452	943
Duluth, Minn.....		3		34	34	280	39
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1	8	1	91	25	157	36
Erie, Pa.....	1	1	6	89	21	181	78
Fall River, Mass.....		8	2	209	20	126	46
Flint, Mich.....		24	44	162	55	441	65
Fort Wayne, Ind.....		7	11	140	32	498	92
Fort Worth, Tex.....	7	20	33	252	25	629	51
Gary, Ind.....	5	56	55	129	42	368	67
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	5	3	141	26	559	63
Hartford, Conn.....	3	7	35	201	51	493	100
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	4	8	1	292	79	466	137
Houston, Tex.....	20	67	48	888	85	1,662	259
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	83	17	579	35	619	412
Jacksonville, Fla.....	18	36	81	331	135	753	129
Jersey City, N. J.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	16	12	153	32	251	35
Kansas City, Mo.....	9	50	9	126	54	761	115
Knoxville, Tenn.....	13	6	77	74	62	203	92
Long Beach, Calif.....		24	8	294	48	502	159
Los Angeles, Calif.....	18	451	175	2,155	1,127	6,475	1,920
Louisville, Ky.....	13	154	216	590	131	1,103	372
Lowell, Mass.....	1	2	5	50	22	88	24
Memphis, Tenn.....	8	61	219	247	106	642	62
Miami, Fla.....	13	43	64	302	59	307	56
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	13	11	183	85	1,210	169
Minneapolis, Minn.....	3	33	8	309	94	903	249
Nashville, Tenn.....	13	38	77	258	50	399	125
Newark, N. J.....	1	59	90	396	158	785	443
New Bedford, Mass.....		2	1	145	40	275	37
New Haven, Conn.....	1	4	6	152	65	290	82
New Orleans, La.....	16	29	119	102	129	346	277
New York, N. Y.....	59	350	772	2,130	(1)	3,863	2,882
Norfolk, Va.....	7	60	43	257	74	648	208
Oakland, Calif.....	6	43	27	282	43	854	159
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3	24	55	170	17	548	70
Omaha, Nebr.....	4	6	15	143	24	221	62
Paterson, N. J.....		7	61	90	8	71	113
Peoria, Ill.....	1	19	15	95	9	192	79

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 63.—Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1941, cities over 100,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burg- lary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Philadelphia, Pa.	29	130	208	658	246	494	728
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9	136	107	823	134	731	615
Portland, Oreg.	3	92	16	438	181	950	186
Providence, R. I.	1	2	14	179	43	173	183
Reading, Pa.	3	4	7	87	13	182	32
Richmond, Va.	9	27	105	244	102	604	178
Rochester, N. Y.	1	3	9	85	29	423	52
Sacramento, Calif.	—	39	19	134	32	477	82
St. Louis, Mo.	17	79	204	879	(1)	1,714	280
St. Paul, Minn.	2	16	6	199	42	571	66
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1	27	5	164	56	454	86
San Antonio, Tex.	6	25	108	258	51	632	86
San Diego, Calif.	4	16	5	180	99	824	208
San Francisco, Calif.	3	116	84	555	136	1,355	611
Scranton, Pa.	—	5	10	57	28	105	35
Seattle, Wash.	6	66	25	564	125	960	345
Somerville, Mass.	2	4	—	98	5	88	33
South Bend, Ind.	—	18	5	84	31	340	69
Spokane, Wash.	—	13	13	104	16	365	69
Springfield, Mass.	—	4	7	162	29	236	63
Syracuse, N. Y.	—	1	2	95	21	301	89
Tacoma, Wash.	—	17	3	122	36	273	109
Tampa, Fla.	2	7	22	98	32	283	34
Toledo, Ohio	6	62	29	320	98	686	128
Trenton, N. J.	—	18	37	162	27	258	77
Tulsa, Okla.	2	35	81	250	43	501	84
Utica, N. Y.	—	2	—	39	12	175	29
Washington, D. C.	17	113	118	542	249	2,045	594
Wichita, Kans.	1	—	15	71	6	325	18
Wilmington, Del.	5	16	13	93	44	334	54
Worcester, Mass.	—	8	5	228	29	262	78
Yonkers, N. Y.	—	4	2	52	10	82	22
Youngstown, Ohio	4	35	32	180	7	364	147

¹ Complete data not received.

² Figures include offenses committed by juveniles; this is in accord with the uniform reporting procedure followed by other cities.

³ Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

usive,

Auto
theft728
615
186
183
32178
52
82
280
6086
86
208
611
38345
33
60
60
6380
100
34
128
7784
30
594
18
5478
22
147

procedure

AUTO THEFT

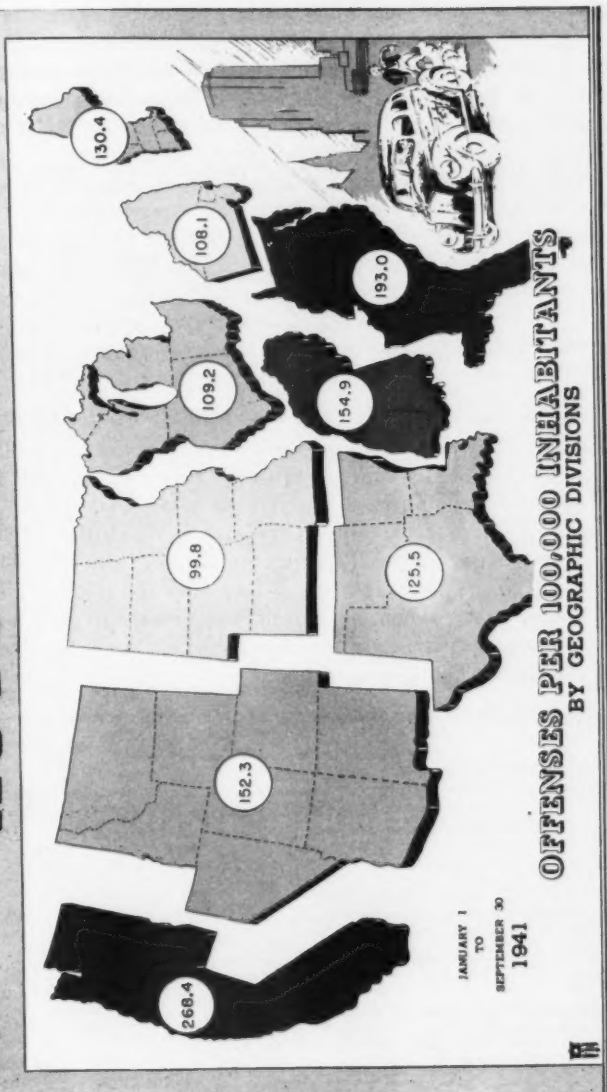


FIGURE 19.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1941.

All the foregoing data are based on monthly crime reports received from law-enforcement agencies policing urban areas (incorporated places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the current information on hand is shown in table 64, which is based on the reports from 1,102 sheriffs, 95 police agencies in rural villages, and 8 State police organizations.

TABLE 64.—*Offenses known, January to September, inclusive, 1941, as reported by 1,102 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 95 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known.....	1,030	922	1,904	2,581	5,310	19,920	35,850	7,094

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

The available data concerning crimes committed in the Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 65. The tabulation is based on reports received from the first and third judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; and the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 65.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to September, inclusive, 1941*
[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known.....	2		9	8	14	24	
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 19,312; number of offenses known.....	4		8	6	9	14	2
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known.....	6	19	20	850	196	1,556	305
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known.....	3	3	8	158	19	147	66
Kauai County, population, 35,818; number of offenses known.....	1		3	20		13	2
Maui County, population, 55,534; number of offenses known.....	1		10	84	6	132	6
Isthmus of Panama:							
Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known.....	1	7	14	59	43	594	96

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

During January–September of this year 47,161 burglaries were committed in 58 cities over 100,000. The majority (75.7 percent) of these offenses were committed during the night; however, the proportion of burglaries committed after dark varies noticeably according to the type of building involved. Only 62 percent of the burglaries of homes were perpetrated during the night while 88.2 percent of the nonresidence burglaries were committed after nightfall. More than half (52.5 percent) of all burglaries involved some type of nonresidence structure.

In these 58 larger cities 9,630 robberies were perpetrated during the first 9 months of the year. The majority (59.9 percent) of these were classified as highway robbery. Eight and one-half percent of the robberies involved oil stations and 25.6 percent were committed in some other type of commercial establishment. The remaining 6 percent were residence and miscellaneous robberies.

In analyzing the 114,240 larcenies, unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, committed in the foregoing 58 cities, it was found that only 11 percent of them involved property valued at more than \$50. Sixty-five and two-tenths percent of the larcenies fell within the \$5 to \$50 group, and the remaining 23.8 percent of the thefts each involved property valued at less than \$5. Automobile accessories stolen constituted 13.5 percent of the larcenies, and other types of personal property such as cameras and clothing stolen from automobiles made up 18.8 percent of the total. The crime reports showed that stolen bicycles constituted 17.3 percent of the thefts committed. Thus, property stolen from automobiles and bicycle thefts make up nearly half of all the larcenies. An analysis of the supplementary offense reports received during the first 9 months of 1941 from the foregoing 58 cities with a combined population of 19,277,395 is presented in table 66.

TABLE 66.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to September, inclusive, 1941; 58 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population 19,277,395, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—Theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible.....	679	Over \$50.....	12,583
Statutory.....	554	\$5 to \$50.....	74,471
Total.....	1,233	Under \$5.....	27,186
Robbery:		Total.....	114,240
Highway.....	5,772	Larceny—Theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house.....	2,349	Pocket-picking.....	1,493
Oil station.....	817	Purse-snatching.....	3,450
Chain store.....	114	Shoplifting.....	3,527
Residence.....	324	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories).....	21,517
Bank.....	6	Auto accessories.....	15,450
Miscellaneous.....	248	Bicycles.....	19,756
Total.....	9,630	All other.....	49,087
Burglary—Breaking or entering:		Total.....	114,240
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night.....	13,891		
Committed during day.....	8,538		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night.....	21,830		
Committed during day.....	2,912		
Total.....	47,161		

There were 26,122 automobiles stolen during the first 3 quarters of this year in the 58 cities referred to in table 66 and during this same period the police departments in these cities recovered 24,726 automobiles or 94.7 percent of those stolen as indicated in table 67.

TABLE 67.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to September, inclusive, 1941; 58 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 19,277,395, based on 1940 decennial census]

Number of automobiles stolen.....	26, 122
Number of automobiles recovered.....	24, 726
Percentage recovered.....	94. 7

Excluding automobiles, 20.8 percent of the \$7,206,965.43 represented in property stolen during the first 9 months of the year was recovered by police according to the supplementary offense reports received from the 58 cities represented in table 68. Including automobiles, property stolen in these cities was valued at \$19,203,305.14, of which 68 percent was recovered.

TABLE 68.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to September, inclusive, 1941; 58 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 19,277,395, based on 1940 decennial census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc.....	\$2, 063, 358. 69	\$205, 781. 87	9. 8
Jewelry and precious metals.....	1, 803, 176. 19	348, 022. 37	19. 3
Furs.....	246, 695. 41	29, 158. 98	11. 8
Clothing.....	774, 972. 46	167, 986. 45	21. 7
Locally stolen automobiles.....	11, 996, 339. 71	11, 564, 035. 34	96. 4
Miscellaneous.....	2, 288, 762. 68	748, 987. 72	32. 7
Total.....	19, 203, 305. 14	13, 063, 972. 73	68. 0

PERSONS CHARGED, 1940

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1940, in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of persons arrested in a community and charged with crimes should not be used as an index to the number of offenses committed, since one person may be arrested for the commission of several crimes, and on the other hand several persons may be arrested for the commission of one offense. Likewise many offenses for which no arrests are made are reported to the authorities. The charge placed against an arrested person does not always indicate the type of offense committed since various circumstances sometimes cause local authorities to formally charge an offender with a crime less serious than the one for which he was arrested.

The number of offenses of murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft committed during 1940 in individual cities with population in excess of 25,000 is presented in volume XI, No. 4, table 83 of this publication. As a result of the police investigation of these reported offenses many persons are arrested and held for prosecution, and such arrest data are presented in table 69 of this issue.

The data concerning persons arrested shown in table 69 are based on annual crime reports received for 1940 from the police departments in the cities listed. Urban communities over 25,000 in population which are not listed in table 69 either failed to forward an annual arrest report to the F B I, or indicated the report forwarded was incomplete. Persons interested in the figures for an individual city will probably desire also to examine the data presented on pages 25-61 of volume XII, No. 1 of this bulletin which includes national and regional averages for 1940, with subdivisions by size of city.

TABLE 69.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population

[Based on 1940 decennial census]

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio	5	52	78	222	326	83
Alameda, Calif.			1	22	20	
Albany, N. Y.	3	64	15	74	71	17
Albuquerque, N. Mex. ¹	2	4	2	17	279	1
Alexandria, La.		12	7	14	71	55
Alexandria, Va.	2	16	90	30	177	25
Aliquippa, Pa.	3	2	17	18	64	1
Allentown, Pa.	2	3	3	18	45	12
Altoona, Pa.	1	17	2	64	47	23
Amarillo, Tex. ¹		14	46	17	86	10
Amsterdam, N. Y. ¹			2	5	25	3
Ann Arbor, Mich.		2	1	11	30	18
Appleton, Wis. ¹	1			6	20	3
Arlington, Mass.				9	29	4
Atlanta, Ga.	105	149	287	510	1,407	228
Atlantic city, N. J.	2	30	89	72	160	55
Auburn, N. Y. ¹	1			3	26	3
Augusta, Ga. ¹	12	29	82	200	344	20
Austin, Tex.	10	14	95	124	362	33
Bakersfield, Calif.	2	3	18	47	88	22
Baltimore, Md.	84	410	782	896	1,936	420
Bangor, Maine		6	7	27	105	26
Battle Creek, Mich.	1	8	4	25	54	15
Bay City, Mich. ¹		1	4	14	56	10
Beaumont, Tex. ¹	8	17	71	44	55	11
Belleville, Ill.	1			6	9	
Belleville, N. J.	2	3	12	15	11	4
Bellingham, Wash.	1		1	12	24	1
Belmont, Mass.		4		29	9	3
Beloit, Wis.	1		3	3	27	6
Belvedere Twp., Calif.	2	9	6	51	22	12
Berkeley, Calif.		2	7	38	63	22
Berwyn, Ill.		5	3	13	50	12
Beverly, Mass.		1		20	17	7
Beverly Hills, Calif.		11	3	158	41	10
Binghamton, N. Y.			4	46	151	14
Bloomington, Ill. ¹	1	2	10	5	4	12
Boise, Idaho			1	11	23	6
Boston, Mass.	9	404	168	1,568	2,354	913
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	4	4	63	113	34
Brockton, Mass.	1	2	4	43	67	9
Brookline, Mass.		7		20	90	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	12	59	141	322	945	106
Burlington, Vt.				23	28	7
Cambridge, Mass.		36	18	188	350	64
Camden, N. J.	5	32	72	150	330	26
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		5		17	135	28
Central Falls, R. I.		2	1	13	35	1
Charleston, S. C.	7	34	174	161	290	28
Charleston, W. Va. ¹	18	56	197	136	378	41
Cheelsea, Mass.		3	6	46	95	26
Chester, Pa.	11	18	30	83	150	72
Chicago, Ill. ¹	204	1,201	1,108	898	3,276	320
Chicopee, Mass. ¹			3	9	18	4
Cicero, Ill. ¹		3	2	9	19	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	37	233	155	524	1,266	179
Cleveland, Ohio	51	235	72	588	773	205
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		3	1	9	18	7
Clifton, N. J.			5	16	7	3
Clinton, Iowa		1		10	34	5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1			30	47	5
Columbia, S. C.	11	12	47	81	211	23
Columbus, Ga. ¹	8	16	19	53	154	14
Columbus, Ohio ²	15	89	57	153	503	88
Concord, N. H.		6		9	33	16
Council Bluffs, Iowa ³		6	4	143	15	23
Covington, Ky.	5	15	29	38	21	6
Cranston, R. I.		2	1	20	55	7
Cumberland, Md.				31	36	1
Dallas, Tex.	42	94	206	279	1,103	40
Danville, Ill.		2	8	21	32	15
Davenport, Iowa		5	6	15	94	20
Dayton, Ohio	9	49	40	321	590	102
Dearborn, Mich.		59	17	85	198	48
Decatur, Ill. ²	1	11	20	64	103	26
Denver, Colo. ³	10	81	17	136	581	164
Des Moines, Iowa	3	18	33	100	265	65
Detroit, Mich. ²	61	334	217	388	950	116
Dubuque, Iowa		3		14	108	15
Duluth, Minn.		1	4	22	206	13
Durham, N. C. ¹	6	14	63	59	244	20
East Cleveland, Ohio				6	8	3
East Providence, R. I.			2	8	29	14
East St. Louis, Ill. ²	4	31	110	65	196	3
Eau Claire, Wis.		5	1	31	62	11
Elgin, Ill.		1	1	22	45	8
Elizabeth, N. J.	1	7	14	37	79	15
Elkhart, Ind.		5	1	5	47	7
Elmira, N. Y.		2	2	19	48	16
El Paso, Tex.	4	19	35	70	334	13
Elyria, Ohio ²				4	14	4
Eric, Pa.	2	12	18	66	97	12
Evansville, Ind.	7	17	47	108	304	75
Everett, Wash. ²	2	2	3	7	49	5
Fall River, Mass.		21	8	85	95	26
Fargo, N. Dak.		4	3	23	34	9
Fitchburg, Mass.		1		29	41	15
Flint, Mich.	2	24	24	141	118	112
Fond du Lac, Wis.		2	1	14	34	10
Fort Smith, Ark.		1	4	35	134	6
Fort Worth, Tex. ²	22	46	25	240	595	66
Fresno, Calif.	3	13	26	50	124	30
Gadsden, Ala.	18	10	13	19	91	21
Garfield, N. J. ¹		7	6	16	11	8
Gary, Ind.	9	44	43	70	220	25
Glendale, Calif.	1	8	5	67	60	29
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	12	12	62	249	64
Green Bay, Wis.	1			14	89	9
Greensboro, N. C. ²	10		19	139	288	35
Greenville, S. C. ¹	14	10	24	58	301	8
Hackensack, N. J. ²		2	28	34	21	16
Hagerstown, Md.		9	6	11	90	1
Hamilton, Ohio		11	5	24	85	7
Hammond, Ind.		5	15	25	59	10
Hamtramck, Mich.		9	4	12	66	3
Harrisburg, Pa. ²	1	20	22	80	85	22
Hartford, Conn.	2	9	70	82	255	65
Hazleton, Pa.		3	4	29	36	
Highland Park, Mich.		13	13	47	52	14
High Point, N. C.	6	19	228	116	201	18

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
Houston, Tex.	44	206	268	562	1,545	326
Hutchinson, Kans.	3	3	—	8	1	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	22	106	115	548	1,261	266
Irvington, N. J.	2	7	2	19	89	15
Jackson, Mich.	1	4	9	38	105	18
Jackson, Miss.	10	7	121	35	215	8
Jacksonville, Fla.	47	93	151	256	679	70
Jersey City, N. J.	9	19	62	55	55	43
Joliet, Ill.	2	8	5	22	50	18
Kansas City, Mo.	26	274	172	324	1,107	118
Kenosha, Wis.	—	3	—	9	120	6
Kingston, N. Y.	—	—	3	3	29	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	27	18	188	146	290	57
Kokomo, Ind.	—	—	1	46	95	28
La Crosse, Wis.	—	3	3	33	124	2
La Fayette, Ind.	—	1	1	20	63	7
Lakewood, Ohio	—	4	2	6	19	11
Lancaster, Pa.	1	8	6	42	46	10
Lansing, Mich.	—	2	8	8	50	14
Laredo, Tex.	—	25	15	43	6	5
Lawrence, Mass.	1	4	1	31	58	13
Lebanon, Pa.	—	19	3	39	26	8
Lewiston, Maine	—	2	1	29	58	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	—	1	—	15	69	13
Little Rock, Ark.	5	18	56	160	343	18
Long Beach, Calif.	2	34	13	86	152	52
Lorain, Ohio	3	2	6	19	14	4
Louisville, Ky.	43	325	891	1,114	2,048	423
Lowell, Mass.	—	7	2	47	92	21
Lower Merion Township, Pa.	—	5	2	34	51	3
Lubbock, Tex.	3	5	12	37	199	11
Lynchburg, Va.	4	4	41	20	85	10
Lynn, Mass.	—	15	8	76	71	19
Madison, Wis.	—	3	2	23	71	21
Manchester, N. H.	1	2	5	32	116	17
Mansfield, Ohio	1	12	9	19	71	17
Marion, Ind.	—	4	—	12	28	4
Marion, Ohio	—	2	4	29	97	4
Mason City, Iowa	1	—	1	15	78	3
Maywood, Ill.	—	1	2	11	12	4
Medford, Mass.	—	8	3	50	54	9
Melrose, Mass.	—	—	1	2	9	4
Memphis, Tenn.	68	158	167	195	749	94
Meriden, Conn.	—	1	3	12	24	20
Michigan City, Ind.	—	—	8	6	38	6
Middletown, Conn.	—	1	—	13	18	3
Middletown, Ohio	3	5	10	7	64	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	10	48	26	459	1,432	204
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	34	12	191	653	184
Mishawaka, Ind.	1	—	—	6	32	9
Moline, Ill.	—	—	9	8	50	12
Monroe, La.	2	2	4	20	148	6
Montclair, N. J.	7	—	9	17	24	6
Montgomery, Ala.	21	22	86	112	310	5
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	5	11	29	10	11
Muncie, Ind.	4	1	1	26	57	5
Nashua, N. H.	—	1	3	5	19	5
New Albany, Ind.	1	3	6	8	48	13
Newark, N. J.	12	113	242	338	585	159
New Bedford, Mass.	3	11	9	90	114	7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

	City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
326	Newburgh, N. Y.			4	18	59	9
2	New Haven, Conn. ¹	3	17	9	62	161	62
296	New London, Conn.		2	6	27	74	8
15	New Orleans, La. ¹	48	104	254	264	1,040	87
18	Newport, Ky.	8	34	22	34	61	19
8	New Rochelle, N. Y.	3	4	39	35	43	17
70	Newton, Mass.			3	52	54	29
43	Niagara Falls, N. Y. ¹	1	2	23	37	61	9
18	Norfolk, Va. ¹	21	66	125	161	478	18
118	Norristown, Pa.	1	8	12	20	30	10
6	North Bergen, N. J.		1	1	4	23	3
57	Norwood, Ohio ¹		1	1	13	9	6
28	Oakland, Calif.	6	46	14	170	576	81
2	Oak Park, Ill.		7	1	9	47	2
7	Ogden, Utah.	3	11	6	52	134	6
11	Oklahoma City, Okla.	20	52	142	163	646	100
10	Omaha, Nebr.	5	26	10	64	313	29
14	Orlando, Fla.	3	9	17	65	163	19
5	Oshkosh, Wis.				30	29	6
13	Owensboro, Ky.	3	17	56	53	86	17
13	Paducah, Ky.	7		27	9	50	7
4	Parkersburg, W. Va. ¹	2	2		26	45	6
2	Pasadena, Calif.		6	3	116	232	41
13	Paterson, N. J.	3	8		90	69	19
18	Peoria, Ill.	1	25	49	93	232	28
53	Petersburg, Va. ¹	2	9	61	38	157	15
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	97	415	593	2,183	1,390	692
423	Pittsfield, Mass.	2			18	26	4
3	Plainfield, N. J. ¹	1	4	18	14	46	3
11	Pontiac, Mich.	2	10	11	24	123	23
10	Port Arthur, Tex.	5	3	24	15	96	2
18	Portland, Maine		5	8	28	95	24
21	Portland, Oreg. ¹	4	37	27	118	641	146
17	Portsmouth, Va.	11	48	156	128	362	7
17	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ¹		5	9	17	52	9
17	Providence, R. I. ¹	2	10	29	75	217	60
4	Pueblo, Colo.		8	22	18	69	9
4	Quincy, Ill.		13	11	20	109	4
3	Racine, Wis. ¹	1	6	2	16	60	10
2	Revere, Mass.		10	18	17	47	9
9	Richmond, Va.	38	112	399	286	881	102
4	Riverside, Calif. ¹	2	1	4	26	31	6
94	Rochester, Minn. ¹		1		1	31	3
20	Rochester, N. Y.	1	17	32	138	290	83
6	Rockford, Ill.		3	3	36	131	9
3	Rome, N. Y.				10	25	10
204	Royal Oak, Mich. ¹				6	9	2
184	Sacramento, Calif.	9	38	17	86	371	36
9	Saginaw, Mich. ¹	3	11	16	24	52	19
12	St. Joseph, Mo. ¹	2	11	13	34	62	20
6	St. Louis, Mo.	47	127	78	282	741	67
6	St. Paul, Minn.	1	32	32	147	537	94
5	St. Petersburg, Fla.	6	3	16	85	201	10
11	Salem, Mass. ¹		6		32	90	28
5	Salem, Oreg.		6		14	44	12
5	San Angelo, Tex.	2	2	14	15	71	12
13	San Antonio, Tex. ¹	11	51	326	129	552	50
159	San Bernardino, Calif.	1	33	17	52	117	16
7	San Diego, Calif.	4	53	20	66	258	47
	San Francisco, Calif.	24	163	200	420	918	253

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population—Continued

City	Murder, non- negligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary— breaking or entering	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
San Jose, Calif.	4	11	12	65	139	32
Santa Ana, Calif. ¹			3	34	66	12
Santa Barbara, Calif. ¹	3	7	3	39	91	36
Santa Monica, Calif.		63	6	108	96	55
Savannah, Ga. ¹	16	45	38	90	428	9
Schenectady, N. Y.		2	14	49	81	15
Scranton, Pa.	3	9	18	117	142	34
Seattle, Wash.	4	36	5	211	425	141
Sheboygan, Wis. ¹		1		12	54	8
Sioux City, Iowa ¹	1	2	3	21	65	19
Sioux Falls, S. Dak. ¹				21	31	4
Somerville, Mass.		12	5	99	91	28
South Bend, Ind.	4	15	2	62	156	29
South Gate, Calif.		1	2	13	57	21
Spokane, Wash. ¹	2	7	8	34	133	8
Springfield, Mass.			4	25	181	86
Springfield, Mo.		2	3	30	89	16
Springfield, Ohio ¹	1	7	10	29	135	13
Steubenville, Ohio.	4	6	4	31	2	10
Superior, Wis.		3	5	60	120	22
Syracuse, N. Y.		8	12	92	391	29
Tacoma, Wash.	6	10	5	69	257	34
Teaneck, N. J.		2		9	11	3
Toledo, Ohio	10	60	56	250	691	122
Topeka, Kans.	2	8	3	40	82	14
Trenton, N. J. ¹	2	23	64	62	135	34
Troy, N. Y.		4	15	29	84	10
Tucson, Ariz.	1	14	10	49	204	23
University City, Mo.	1	1	2	9	35	2
Upper Darby, Pa.		2	2	11	55	9
Utica, N. Y.	2	1	4	62	128	10
Waco, Tex.	6	22	75	75	498	14
Waltham, Mass.			2	25	62	3
Warren, Ohio.		6	12	46	82	8
Warwick, R. I.				11	24	11
Washington, D. C. ¹	72	723	406	2, 117	2, 871	474
Washington, Pa.	1	10	4	13	37	2
Watertown, N. Y.		1	2	14	40	6
Wausau, Wis.		1		3	28	2
Wauwatosa, Wis.		1	1	8	19	10
West Allis, Wis.	1	2	1	29	126	14
West Hartford, Conn.				5	14	9
West Orange, N. J.		5	1	9	2	1
West Palm Beach, Fla.	3	7	10	75	103	8
Wheeling, W. Va.	1	10	7	106	111	15
White Plains, N. Y.		4	5	39	94	3
Wichita, Kans.	2	14	9	84	511	59
Wichita Falls, Tex.	3	7	48	51	196	24
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. ¹	3	2	14	21	55	22
Wilksburg, Pa.		9	14	18	39	16
Wilmington, Del. ¹	2	24	8	152	451	90
Winston-Salem, N. C.	15	5	433	148	460	46
Woodbridge, N. J.		1	1	8	16	
Worcester, Mass.	1	15	11	128	299	42
Wyandotte, Mich.		4		20	41	4
Yakima, Wash.	1	3	5	31	59	7
Yonkers, N. Y. ¹	2	2	18	29	88	14
Zanesville, Ohio ¹	2			37	54	6

1 Figures represent the number of charges placed against persons arrested.

2 Juveniles not included.

3 Complete data for juveniles not included.

4 Includes persons charged with embezzlement and fraud.

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DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

There were 479,701 fingerprint cards received by the F B I during the first 9 months of 1941 as against 459,167 received during the same period of 1940. Through an examination of these arrest records interesting information is obtained concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of persons arrested for violations of State laws and municipal ordinances throughout the country. Fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from the compilations which follow.

The 4.5 percent increase in the number of fingerprint cards examined during the first 9 months of 1941 over the corresponding period of last year does not necessarily signify an increase in the number of persons arrested. The periodic growth in the number of fingerprint records received is doubtless due in part to an increased tendency of local agencies to utilize the national clearing house of fingerprints operated by the Identification Division of the F B I. Inasmuch as there are individuals arrested for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington the data presented obviously do not include all persons arrested. Moreover, tabulations pertaining to the number of persons arrested should not be confused with information concerning the number of offenses committed. Two or more persons may be arrested and charged with the joint commission of a single offense, while on the contrary, one arrested person may be responsible for several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

It is of significance to observe that 37 percent (177,402) of the fingerprint records examined during the first three quarters of 1941 reflect arrests for major crimes, as follows:

Criminal homicide.....	4,900
Robbery.....	9,131
Assault.....	28,953
Burglary.....	23,198
Larceny (except auto theft).....	44,000
Auto theft.....	10,436
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,555
Stolen property (receiving, etc.).....	2,329
Arson.....	741
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,299
Rape.....	4,594
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,218
Weapons (carrying, etc.).....	4,582
Driving while intoxicated.....	25,466
Total.....	177,402

Charges of murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft were placed against 120,618 (25 percent) of the persons arrested during the first 9 months of the year.

Sex.

Arrests of males exceeded the number of females arrested in all crime classifications except prostitution and commercialized vice. Nevertheless, 9.2 percent of the records examined during the first 9 months of 1941 represented women. This is an increase over the same period in 1940 when 8.4 percent of the persons taken into custody were women.

Fingerprints of arrested women numbered 44,347 for the first three quarters of 1941 representing an increase of 5,801 over the 38,546 received during the same period of 1940. This 15 percent increase may be due in part to an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to forward fingerprints of arrested women to the F B I; however marked deviations from this percentage increase are seen for some individual offense classifications. For example, arrests of women for auto theft increased 24.3 percent; for driving while intoxicated, 28.3 percent; and for disorderly conduct, 31.3 percent. On the other hand, female arrests for gambling decreased 3.9 percent; for embezzlement and fraud, 11.6 percent; and for narcotic violations, 35.4 percent, as compared with arrests of women during January-September 1940.

With respect to the significance of the increase in the number of women arrested as pointed out in the preceding paragraph, a comparative study of male and female arrest data indicates that in most of the crime classes the increase shown in arrests of women is either contrary to the trend shown in the arrest figures for men, or the increase in the number of men arrested is less pronounced than in the case of women. For example, while the male arrests decreased 9 percent for robbery, arrests for women increased 6.5 percent for this offense. Similarly, men charged with burglary decreased 14.6 percent while women so charged increased 9.6 percent. The increase in the number of men arrested for murder and auto theft in each instance was 3.1 percent, whereas female arrests for these crimes increased 8.2 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively. For most offense classes the trends in arrests for men and women contrasted noticeably as indicated heretofore. The main exception to this is seen in arrest figures for drunkenness where the arrests for men increased 29.8 percent and for women, 30 percent.

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TABLE 70.—Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide.....	4,900	4,335	565	1.0	1.0	1.3
Robbery.....	9,131	8,656	475	1.9	2.0	1.1
Assault.....	28,953	26,112	2,841	6.0	6.0	6.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	23,198	22,682	516	4.8	5.2	1.2
Larceny— theft.....	44,000	39,932	4,068	9.2	9.2	9.2
Auto theft.....	10,436	10,252	184	2.2	2.3	.4
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,555	10,840	715	2.4	2.5	1.6
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,329	2,128	201	.5	.5	.5
Arson.....	741	675	66	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,299	4,936	363	1.1	1.1	.8
Rape.....	4,594	4,594	—	1.0	1.1	—
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	7,192	1,862	5,330	1.5	.4	12.0
Other sex offenses.....	8,321	7,034	1,287	1.7	1.6	2.9
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,218	1,322	896	.5	.3	2.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	4,582	4,360	222	1.0	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children.....	6,950	6,750	200	1.4	1.5	.4
Liquor laws.....	7,897	6,475	1,422	1.6	1.5	3.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	25,466	24,731	735	5.3	5.7	1.7
Boat and driving laws.....	5,321	5,299	112	1.1	1.2	.3
Parking violations.....	36	33	3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	8,322	8,129	193	1.7	1.9	.4
Disorderly conduct.....	27,186	23,522	3,664	5.7	5.4	8.3
Drunkenness.....	108,221	101,208	7,013	22.6	23.2	15.8
Vagrancy.....	38,123	33,445	4,678	7.9	7.7	10.5
Gambling.....	10,341	9,746	595	2.2	2.2	1.3
Suspicion.....	43,835	38,645	5,190	9.1	8.9	11.7
Not stated.....	3,275	2,932	343	.7	.7	.8
All other offenses.....	27,279	24,809	2,470	5.7	5.7	5.6
Total.....	479,701	435,354	44,347	100.0	100.0	100.0

(1) Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

The fingerprint records examined during the first 9 months of 1941 reflect that age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests, followed by ages 21 and 18, respectively. During the first three quarters of 1940 arrests for age 18 were less frequent than for age 22.

During 5 of the past 9 years age 19 has predominated in the frequency of arrests, 1932–34 and 1939–40, as well as the first 9 months of 1941. Arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 exceeded arrests for age 19 during the years 1935–38. The groups for which the largest number of arrests occurred during the first 9 months of 1941 are as follows:

Age:	Number of arrests
19.....	19,181
21.....	18,507
18.....	18,436
20.....	17,488
22.....	16,493

The compilation for the first 9 months of this year shows 83,130 arrests of youthful offenders under the age of 21, which is 17.3 percent of the total fingerprint records examined. An additional 66,827 (13.9 percent) of the arrests were for persons within the ages of 21 and 24, or a total of 149,957 (31.3 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests in the age group 25–29 numbered 73,818 (15.4 percent) resulting in a total of 223,775 (46.6 percent) less than 30 years of age. In examining arrest data based on fingerprint cards received at the FBI, it should be remembered that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because of the practice in some jurisdictions not to fingerprint youthful individuals.

TABLE 71.—Arrests by age groups Jan. 1—Sept. 30, 1941

Offense charged	Not known	Under 15	Age										Total all ages						
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and over
Criminal homicide	15	17	13	30	72	123	164	182	203	201	209	184	916	751	610	445	301	464	4,900
Robbery	12	48	65	248	397	719	963	1,026	1,079	1,087	1,143	1,118	3,694	4,637	3,739	2,592	1,882	2,488	9,131
Burglary	61	35	69	233	418	731	963	1,026	1,079	1,087	1,143	1,118	3,694	4,637	3,739	2,592	1,882	2,488	9,131
Auto theft	28	729	695	1,673	2,046	2,283	1,876	1,534	1,237	1,057	860	3,132	2,013	1,442	905	504	535	23,198	
Larceny	107	911	659	1,849	2,699	3,235	2,923	2,352	2,170	1,592	1,352	6,211	4,721	4,075	2,865	1,827	2,535	44,000	
Embezzlement and fraud	14	269	379	942	1,226	1,238	1,200	811	682	454	393	359	1,501	1,780	367	205	100	10,436	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	13	9	12	49	109	189	252	287	357	344	384	367	1,029	1,739	1,424	1,048	1,271	11,555	
Arson	3	20	17	45	77	101	108	89	94	80	83	84	367	291	258	192	151	269	2,329
Forgery and counterfeiting	4	8	5	22	17	23	16	24	33	28	19	26	113	89	66	85	63	100	741
Rape	8	12	17	58	127	183	215	218	200	247	218	221	948	786	640	508	322	344	5,293
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	18	26	94	170	287	364	311	300	240	219	213	816	553	307	256	139	274	4,594
Other sex offenses	9	4	3	12	47	112	108	216	364	517	558	432	1,817	1,183	746	446	280	298	7,192
Narcotic drug laws	16	37	17	107	173	290	304	326	365	317	348	348	1,316	1,330	970	705	522	1,046	8,321
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1	3	1	6	32	51	78	67	74	112	112	100	137	276	230	139	152	2,218	2,218
Offenses against family and children	9	9	17	71	122	207	192	217	227	208	182	195	829	1,048	1,048	346	239	372	4,862
Liquor laws	16	5	3	17	42	116	158	178	219	324	295	1,454	1,366	1,068	731	473	465	6,990	6,990
Driving while intoxicated	16	5	6	35	60	138	190	171	262	245	263	250	1,278	1,214	1,097	912	1,463	10,346	10,346
Road and driving laws	33	3	2	15	17	33	422	605	690	688	752	4,362	4,553	4,234	3,322	2,303	2,883	25,406	25,406
Parking violations	8	4	3	38	101	235	292	351	301	272	280	1,112	456	456	333	229	259	3,321	3,321
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	9	12	23	82	176	434	542	515	553	3	1	7	6	6	5	2	1	8,321	8,321
Disorderly conduct	43	80	74	282	527	922	1,094	1,015	1,154	1,049	429	369	1,572	1,064	760	538	329	461	3,366
Drunkenness	102	15	29	124	355	939	1,382	1,434	1,040	1,003	963	3,804	3,333	2,757	1,777	1,032	27,186	27,186	
Vagrancy	55	55	83	504	1,015	1,762	1,824	1,579	1,472	1,409	290	1,135	15,090	15,976	17,816	16,474	12,057	20,223	20,223
Gambling	12	6	9	39	101	151	168	162	270	250	255	285	4,729	3,703	2,586	4,829	38,123	38,123	38,123
Suspicion	4	529	509	925	1,607	2,324	2,256	2,102	2,146	1,709	1,118	1,222	515	420	408	372	2,179	2,864	10,341
Not of stated	8	50	46	57	108	113	116	123	109	109	118	122	515	420	408	372	2,179	2,864	10,341
All other offenses	48	660	480	882	1,069	1,413	1,348	1,103	1,228	1,059	904	900	4,097	3,255	2,687	2,167	1,478	3,275	3,275
Total	719	3,440	3,222	8,414	12,949	18,436	19,181	17,488	18,507	16,493	16,251	15,576	73,818	65,042	89,552	47,516	32,942	50,155	479,701

Youths less than 21 years old commit a large proportion of the offenses against property. This is particularly true with reference to robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, as shown in the following tabulation:

TABLE 72.—Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups

Age group	All of-fenses ¹	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.3	12.3	32.4	46.7	33.2	56.8
21-29	29.3	34.9	42.1	29.9	30.1	30.3
30-39	26.0	27.8	18.3	14.9	20.0	9.1
40-49	16.8	15.2	5.7	6.1	10.7	2.9
50 and over	10.5	9.5	1.4	2.3	5.8	.8
Unknown	.1	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Not limited to specific crimes listed in the table.

The extent to which youthful offenders committed crimes against property is further revealed by an examination of the age distribution of all persons arrested for such crimes. During the first 9 months of 1941 there were 106,689 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement, and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 36,649 (34.4 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old. The corresponding percentage for the first 9 months of 1940 was 32.3.

A further indication of the predominance of youth in the commission of crimes against property is indicated by the following figures. During the first 9 months of this year, 31.3 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 55.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.1 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.2 percent of those charged with larceny, and 74.8 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first 9 months of 1941 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 73.—Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,900	601	1,398	12.3	28.1
Robbery	9,131	2,954	5,073	32.4	55.1
Assault	28,953	3,403	7,860	11.8	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	23,198	10,836	14,642	46.7	63.1
Larceny—steft	44,000	14,628	21,659	33.2	49.2
Auto theft	10,436	5,925	7,804	56.8	74.1
Embezzlement and fraud	11,555	907	2,359	7.8	20.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,329	457	798	19.6	34.1
Arson	741	115	221	15.5	29.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,299	827	1,743	15.6	32.1
Rape	4,594	1,270	2,242	27.6	48.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7,192	562	2,433	7.8	33.1
Other sex offenses	8,321	1,254	2,614	15.1	31.4
Narcotic drug laws	2,218	238	637	10.7	28.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	4,582	831	1,643	18.1	35.1
Offenses against family and children	6,950	338	1,354	4.9	19.1
Liquor laws	7,897	605	1,625	7.7	20.4
Driving while intoxicated	25,466	1,024	3,729	4.0	14.1
Road and driving laws	5,321	991	2,195	18.6	41.1
Parking violations	36	1	9	2.8	25.0
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	8,322	1,782	3,589	21.4	43.1
Disorderly conduct	27,186	3,994	8,161	14.7	30.6
Drunkenness	108,221	4,278	12,483	4.0	11.3
Vagrancy	38,123	6,822	12,153	17.9	31.8
Gambling	10,341	636	1,696	6.2	18.4
Suspicion	43,835	10,233	17,536	23.3	40.0
Not stated	3,275	458	930	14.0	28.4
All other offenses	27,279	7,160	11,371	26.2	41.7
Total	479,701	83,130	149,957	17.3	31.1

Criminal Repeaters.

The current figures again disclosed the serious problem of the criminal repeater. During the first 9 months of 1941 there were 45 persons arrested for criminal homicide whose records showed prior convictions of murder or manslaughter. Similarly, the figures listed hereafter indicate instances of persons charged with crimes during the first 9 months of 1941 whose criminal histories contained prior convictions of the same type of offense:

Robbery	508
Burglary	2,470
Larceny	4,271
Auto theft	513
Embezzlement and fraud	757
Forgery and counterfeiting	617
Rape	66
Narcotic drug laws	402
Driving while intoxicated	1,296

The compilation generally reflects a tendency on the part of recidivists to repeat the same type of offense. This is particularly true with reference to crimes against property.

Over half of the 479,701 arrest records examined during the first 9 months of 1941 were those of persons already represented by fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Previous criminal activities of persons arrested during the first 9 months of

1941 were also indicated on 3,716 current records although their fingerprints had not been on file prior to 1941. This makes a total of 244,843 individuals arrested during the current period concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records reflect that 165,086 of them had previously been convicted of one or more crimes. The records of this group of 165,086 persons indicated a total of 511,187 prior convictions.

TABLE 74.—Number of cases in which fingerprint records show 1 or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1941

Offense charged	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide.....	1,032	1,282	1,032	2,314
Robbery.....	3,578	5,934	4,165	10,099
Assault.....	8,519	10,538	10,025	20,563
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	7,843	14,264	8,527	22,791
Larceny— theft.....	13,916	26,287	20,436	46,723
Auto theft.....	3,044	4,468	2,912	7,380
Embezzlement and fraud.....	3,604	6,292	3,882	10,174
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	587	902	793	1,697
Arson.....	140	165	167	332
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	2,115	3,820	1,639	5,459
Rape.....	1,130	1,453	1,064	2,517
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	2,493	4,016	2,347	6,363
Other sex offenses.....	1,926	2,418	2,378	4,796
Narcotic drug laws.....	1,008	2,553	1,165	3,718
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	1,266	1,729	1,635	3,394
Offenses against family and children.....	1,556	1,543	1,562	3,105
Liquor laws.....	2,613	1,931	4,661	6,592
Driving while intoxicated.....	6,146	5,905	7,195	12,800
Road and driving laws.....	1,051	953	1,100	2,053
Parking violations.....	9	4	12	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws.....	2,050	2,143	2,523	4,696
Disorderly conduct.....	9,926	8,028	18,368	26,426
Drunkenness.....	46,835	31,142	141,880	173,022
Vagrancy.....	16,714	16,989	44,278	61,267
Gambling.....	2,226	2,664	2,092	4,666
Suspicion.....	13,649	18,811	21,160	39,971
Not stated.....	1,074	1,064	1,715	2,779
All other offenses.....	8,946	11,065	14,299	25,364
Total.....	165,086	188,063	323,121	511,187

Race.

A majority of the persons whose fingerprint records were examined were members of the white and Negro races. With the exception of Mexicans, who numbered 18,409, members of the white race were represented by 342,544 of the 479,701 arrest records received, while 113,384 were Negroes; 2,807, Indians; 595, Chinese; 431, Japanese; and 1,531 were of other races.

In an examination of the data representing whites and Negroes arrested it is desirable to express the figures in terms of the number of each in the general population for the reason that whites greatly outnumber Negroes. According to the 1930 decennial census, there were, exclusive of those under 15 years of age, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. (Similar figures based on the 1940 decennial census are not yet available.)

Of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, 1,410 were arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1941. The corresponding figure for native whites was 485 and for foreign-born whites, 159. The relationship between the three figures will vary considerably for individual types of violations.

The preceding figures for native whites include the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals as information is not available on fingerprint records showing the parentage of native whites.

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OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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